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*Stage VI.*—Length 16–17 mm. Same as in stage V; described August 1st. The three lateral rows of tubercles are now dull amber brown, and of the same hue as the abdominal legs. It molted again August 15.

*Stage VII.*—Length 20–22 mm. Of the same appearance as before but the three rows of dorsal and subdorsal tubercles on each side are pale whitish clay color; the dorsal median hue is conspicuous, being yellow as before.

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## PRELIMINARY HAND-BOOK OF THE COLEOPTERA OF NORTH EASTERN AMERICA. \*

(Continued from page 76.)

By H. F. WICKHAM.

### *Myas Dej.*

With most of the characters of *Pterostichus* this genus differs by having the terminal joint of the palpi dilated. There are no dorsal punctures. Two North American species are known which separate thus:

#### *Synopsis of Species.*

Larger, elytral striæ punctured.....**coracinus.**  
Smaller, elytral striæ not or very obsoletely punctured.....**cyanescens.**

**M. coracinus Say.**—Black, elytra purplish; thorax large, transversely quadrate, front angles rounded, hind angles rectangular, margin purplish. Elytra broad with acute striæ which are finely punctured. Length, .72—.80 in.=18–20 mm.

*Habitat:* New York, New Jersey, Ohio.

**M. cyanescens Dej.**—Smaller than *coracinus* and with smoother striæ. Thorax not depressed at sides as in that species and with deeper basal impressions. Length, .52—.60 in.=13–15 mm.

*Habitat:* New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin. Found under logs in deep woods in July.

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\* Mr. Wickham kindly consented to aid us with the Hand-Book, as has also Mr. Roland Hayward, who will furnish a synopsis of the genus *Bembidium* for the March number. (W. B.)

**Pterostichus Bon.**

Antennal grooves wanting beneath, two supra-orbital setæ, scrobe of mandible without setigerous puncture. Hind coxæ contiguous, margin of elytra with postero-lateral interruption, three basal joints of antennæ smooth, head not greatly constricted behind the eyes. Terminal joint of labial palpi not dilated and not shorter than the penultimate which is bisetose anteriorly. Anterior tarsi of ♂ transversely dilated.

Usually black shining species, sometimes with metallic or purplish luster. Form elongate, more or less depressed. They are common in woods under logs, stones or leaves, while many are to be found in the spring under all kinds of shelter. From its great size the genus is quite difficult to handle. The essentials used in the following table are in the main those suggested by Dr. LeConte, whose papers have been freely used.

*Synopsis of Species.*

Dorsal punctures wanting.....	2
Dorsal puncture single.....	5
Dorsal punctures two or more.....	11
2. Head of moderate size.....	3
Head greatly enlarged.....	4
3. Prosternum margined at tip.....	<b>congestus.</b>
Prosternum not margined at tip.....	<b>adoxus.</b>
4. Hind trochanters acute at tip.....	<b>grandiceps.</b>
Hind trochanters rounded at tip.....	<b>rostratus.</b>
5. Basal foveæ of prothorax double or bistrate.....	6
Basal foveæ of thorax single.....	9
6. Hind angles rectangular, longer and prominent.....	7
Hind angles subobtusè or very small.....	8
7. Legs black anterior transverse thoracic line evident.....	<b>substriatus.</b>
Legs reddish transverse line obsolete or wanting.....	<b>incisus.</b>
8. Elytral striæ punctulate.....	<b>vinctus.</b>
Elytral striæ smooth.....	<b>apalachius.</b>
9. Hind angles of thorax rectangular, prominent. Elytral striæ deep, small species (.32 in.).....	<b>honestus.</b>
Hind angles nearly rectangular, large species (.75 in.).....	<b>unicolor.</b>
Hind angles rounded or obtuse.....	10
10. Larger (.75 in.) Elytral striæ very fine.....	<b>rotundatus.</b>
Smaller (.41 in.) Elytral striæ profound, thorax without anterior impressed line.....	<b>obsoletus.</b>
Small (.40 in.) Internal elytral striæ deep, thorax with deep anterior impressed line near margin.....	<b>approximatus.</b>

11. Last joint of palpi cylindrical, truncate at tip, mostly larger species ..... 12  
     Last joint of palpi elongate oval, scarcely truncate, smaller species. .... 38
12. Metathoracic episterna short..... 13  
     Metathoracic episterna long..... 25
13. Prosternum not margined behind ..... 14  
     Prosternum margined, thorax broader posteriorly..... 24
14. Outer striæ of elytra finer; prothoracic margin fine..... 15  
     Outer striæ of elytra nearly or quite as deep as inner ..... 16
15. Striæ of elytra smooth ..... **obscurus.**  
     Striæ punctured..... **ventralis.**
16. Prothorax narrower behind. .... 17  
     Prothorax nearly quadrate, elytral striæ subcatenate. .... 22  
     Prothorax broader behind, elytral striæ normal. .... 23
17. Two dorsal punctures. .... 18  
     Four dorsal punctures. .... 21
18. Basal foveæ deep linear..... **lachrymosus.**  
     Basal foveæ large, broad..... 19
19. Hind angles carinate..... 20  
     Hind angles not carinate, fovea not tuberculate..... **relictus.**
20. Fovea not tuberculate..... **coracinus.**  
     Fovea with tubercle ..... **stygius.**
21. Purplish, hind angles carinate..... **superciliosus.**  
     Dull black, hind angles not carinate..... **mæstus.**
22. Basal foveæ broad, deep, punctured, thoracic margin broader at base, hind angles obtuse ..... **punctatissimus.**
23. Side margin and basal foveæ punctured..... **sculptus.**  
     Side margin and basal foveæ not punctured..... **fallax.**
24. Above iridescent, thorax flattened, narrowed anteriorly..... **permundus.**  
     Above black, thorax convex more quadrate..... **hamiltoni.**
25. Basal joints of antennæ distinctly carinate..... 26  
     Basal joints of antennæ simple..... 27
26. Legs black; above green, polished dorsal punctures two, body beneath impunctured ..... **sayi.**  
     Legs usually reddish; body above green or blue not polished, beneath punctured ..... **lucublandus.**
27. Dorsal punctures two; form depressed, thorax broad, narrowed behind, rounded at sides, hind angles rounded, basal impressions broad, punctured, elytral striæ deep, finely punctured, interstices nearly flat..... **submarginatus.**  
     Dorsal punctures three or four..... 28  
     Dorsal punctures five or six, foveate..... 36
28. Hind angles of thorax carinate, basal foveæ bistrate... 29  
     Hind angles of thorax not carinate, basal foveæ single..... 32
29. Thorax much narrowed posteriorly, angles rectangular and prominent..... 30  
     Thorax less narrowed posteriorly, angles smaller slightly prominent, basal foveæ punctured. .... 31
30. Basal foveæ not punctured, elytral striæ fine ..... **ebenus.**

- Basal foveæ punctulate, elytral striæ deeper.....**caudicalis**.
31. Larger species (.60 in.) less slender.....**corvinus**.  
Smaller species (.38 in.).....**luctuosus**.
32. Ligula obtusely carinate, thorax strongly margined.....33  
Ligula not carinate, thorax very finely margined.....35
33. Hind thoracic angles obtuse, elytra ♂ dull.....**gravis**.  
Hind angles rectangular.....34
34. Very brilliant (♂, ♀). Middle tibiæ ♂ with acute subapical tooth and feeble  
obtuse apical process.....**scrutator**.  
Moderately brilliant (♂) or duller (♀); sides of thorax distinctly sinuate be-  
hind.....**tartaricus**.  
Less brilliant, ♀ dull; thorax scarcely sinuate near base.....**haldemani**.
35. Purplish above, thoracic impressions not punctured.....**purpuratus**.  
Black above, thoracic, impressions punctured.....**mutus**.
36. Hind angles of thorax small, dentiform, elytra shining.... **pennsylvanicus**.  
Hind angles rectangular, elytra ♀ dull.....**vitreus**.  
Hind angles obtuse, elytra ♀ dull.....37
37. Sides of prothorax broadly depressed.....**orinomum**.  
Sides of prothorax narrowly depressed.....**luczotii**.
38. Metathoracic episterna long.....39  
Metathoracic episterna short.....41
39. Scutellar stria long.....40  
Scutellar stria wanting, thorax nearly square, rounded at angles, color black, legs  
reddish.....**erythropus**.
40. Elytral striæ smooth; antennæ and legs reddish.....**patruelis**.  
Elytral striæ punctured in anterior half, antennæ and legs reddish, thighs usually  
darker.....**femoralis**.  
Elytral striæ obsoletely punctured, antennæ and legs bright ferruginous, surface  
iridescent.....**corruscus**.
41. Prothorax not margined at base near hind angles, scutellar stria long, elytral  
striæ fine, surface brassy.....**vindicatus**.  
Prothorax with base margined near hind angles.....42
42. Outer basal fovea wanting.....43  
Both foveæ present, the outer one small.....**hudsonicus**.
43. Medium-sized, hind angles of thorax more or less prominent....**empetricola**.  
Smaller, prothorax broader, more narrowed behind sides suddenly sinuate, hind  
angles prominent.....**mandibularis**.

**P. congestus Mén.**—Black, thorax longer than broad, narrowed and sinuate posteriorly, basal margin straight, not margined toward the sides. Elytral striæ deeper behind. Length, .47–.70 inch = 12–17.5 mm.

*Habitat* : Alaska, California (San Diego). The Wisconsin record, on the strength of which it is here inserted should be carefully verified.

**P. adoxus Say.**—Black, antennæ and palpi dark rufous, legs and abdomen piceous. Thorax gradually narrowed behind, sides excurved

near hind angles, basal lines strong, elytral striæ not punctured. Length, .53-.60 in. = 13-15 mm.

*Habitat*: Canada to Georgia, west to Wisconsin and Wyoming.

**P. grandiceps** *Chaud.*—This and the following species are easily known from their allies by the very large head and prominent mandibles. Length, .56-.68 in. = 14-17 mm.

*Habitat*: Georgia, North Carolina and Tenn.

**P. rostratus** *Newm.* Pl. VII, fig. 3.—Length, .56-.67 in. = 14-16.3 mm.

*Habitat*: Canada, New York, south and westward.

**P. substriatus** *Lec.*—Black, shining, thorax broad, much narrowed behind and rounded on the sides. Striation of elytra variable, sometimes quite deep, often nearly effaced. Length, .48-.57 in. = 12-14 mm.

*Habitat*: New Jersey, New York, southward: Missouri to New Mexico.

**P. incisus** *Lec.*—Resembles the preceding, differs in the anterior transverse line of prothorax being nearly effaced, the legs reddish, the hind angles of prothorax smaller. Length, .40-.48 in. = 10-12 mm.

*Habitat*: Illinois, Missouri River to Colorado.

**P. vinctus** *Lec.*—Black, shining, thorax not transverse, anterior transverse line wanting, elytral striæ deep. Length, .43 in. = 11 mm.

*Habitat*: Georgia, Tennessee, Pennsylvania.

**P. unicolor** *Say.*—Black, opaque, thorax not transverse, sides subsinuate posteriorly, basal impressions single, rather long, elytra finely striato-punctate. Length, .75 in. = 19 mm.

*Habitat*: New York to Georgia.

**P. rotundatus** *Lec.*—Black, somewhat shining; the thorax is broader than long and the hind angles obtuse. Basal striæ short, elytra finely striate. Length, .75 in. = 19 mm.

*Habitat*: New York and Georgia.

**P. obsoletus** *Say.*—Black, elytral striæ deep; legs reddish. Length, .41 in. = 10 mm.

*Habitat*: Ohio, Illinois, Alabama, Texas and Florida.

**P. approximatus** *Lec.*—Allied to *obsoletus*, differs especially in the presence of an anterior thoracic line. Length, .40 in. = 10 mm.

*Habitat*: Pennsylvania and District of Columbia.

**P. apalachius** *Horn.*—Blackish, shining, slightly iridescent, thorax about equal in length and breadth, slightly narrowed posteriorly. Body beneath smooth except for a few punctures on the sides of the sternum and anterior abdominal segments. The male has a broad oval excavation near the posterior margin of the anal segment. Length, .48 in. = 12 mm.

*Habitat*: Canada, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

**P. honestus** *Say.* Pl. VII, fig. 4.—A rather small and easily recognized species; the thorax is much narrowed and abruptly sinuate at sides behind, the elytra more oval than usual with very deep striae and much broader than the thorax. Length, .32 in. = 8 mm.

*Habitat*: Widely distributed in the Eastern States, especially northward.

**P. obscurus** *Say.*—This and the following species are of a peculiar appearance, more elongate than usual, the second dorsal puncture situated in the third stria. The thorax is narrowed behind, trapezoidal in shape, the hind angles very obtuse, rounded. Length, .42 in. = 10.5 mm.

*Habitat*: Pennsylvania, Ohio, south and westward.

**P. ventralis** *Say.*—Separable from *obscurus* by the characters given in the table. Length, .35 in. = 9 mm.

*Habitat*: Louisiana, Florida, Missouri, Illinois and Kansas.

**P. lachrymosus** *Newm.*—Black, thorax much narrowed behind, elytral striae deep, interstices convex. Length, .60 in. = 15 mm.

*Habitat*: New York, southward and westward.

**P. coracinus** *Newm.* Pl. VII, fig. 5.—Black, thorax quadrate somewhat narrowed behind, sides broadly rounded. Elytral striae deep, impunctured. Length, .60-.70 in. = 15-17.5 mm.

*Habitat*: Canada and Wisconsin to Tennessee and Virginia.

**P. stygicus** *Say.*—The tubercle in the thoracic fovea easily distinguishes this from the preceding. Length, .57 in. = 14 mm.

*Habitat*: Canada to Illinois and Georgia.

**P. relictus** *Newm.* Sufficiently distinguished by the characters given in the table. Length, .64 in. = 16 mm.

*Habitat*: New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan.

**P. superciliosus** *Say.*—Black, shining, elytra purplish. Thorax wide in front, much narrower behind, hind angles broadly rounded. Elytral striae deep, impunctured. Length, .60 in. = 15 mm.

*Habitat*: Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York.

**P. mœstus** Say.—Size of preceding, differs as noted in table.

*Habitat*: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

**P. punctatissimus** Rand.—Black, polished, thorax quadrate, but slightly narrowed behind, posterior angles obtuse. Elytral striæ deep, the alternate interstices interrupted and foveate. Length, .57 in. = 14 mm.

*Habitat*: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Canada.

**P. fallax** Dej.—Body elliptical, polished. Elytra deeply striate, abdomen not punctured at sides. Length, .65 in. = 16 mm.

*Habitat*: Tennessee, Arkansas and southward.

**P. sculptus** Lec. Pl. VII, fig. 6.—Narrowed and more shining than *fallax*, abdomen punctured at sides. Length, .55–.70 in. = 14–17.5 mm.

*Habitat*: New York and southward.

**P. permundus** Say.—Elliptical, black, shining with iridescent reflections, elytral striæ very finely punctured. Length, .60 in. = 15 mm.

*Habitat*: Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Nebraska.

**P. hamiltoni** Horn.—Resembling *permundus* in general form but differs by characters given in table. Length, .54 in. = 13.5 mm.

*Habitat*: Pennsylvania, East Ohio, Maryland and West Virginia.

**P. sayi** Brullé.—Usually bronzed above, sometimes nearly black. Body oblong, somewhat flattened, thorax narrowed anteriorly, hind angles rectangular, elytral striæ deep. Length, .40–.50 in. = 10–12.5 mm.

*Habitat*: Northeast America, abundant.

**P. lucublandus** Say. P. VII, fig. 7.—Lacks the brilliantly polished surface of the preceding which it resembles in form. Legs usually reddish though varying to black. Common over a great part of the country. Length, .40–.55 in. = 10–14 mm.

*Habitat*: United States east of Rocky Mountains.

**P. submarginatus** Say.—Length, .50 in. = 12.5 mm.

*Habitat*: Illinois, southward and westward.

**P. ebeninus** Dej. This and the three following species are members of a small group in which the hind angles of the thorax are carinate, the foveæ deep, broad and bistriate. Elytra with three dorsal punctures and long scutellar stria. Humeri dentiform, posterior tarsi with first joint feebly grooved externally. The characters used in the



table for specific identification are those selected by Dr. LeConte. Length .44-.54 in. = 11-13.5 mm.

*Habitat*: New York, Illinois, Louisiana, Texas and Ohio.

**P. caudicalis** Say.—Length, .41-.50 in. = 10-12.5 mm.

*Habitat*: Canada to Maryland; Ohio, Dakota, Montana, Nevada and Oregon.

**P. luctuosus** Dej.—Smaller and more slender than the others of the group. Length, .37 in. = 9 mm.

*Habitat*: Canada, Wisconsin, New York and Pennsylvania.

**P. corvinus** Dej.—Thorax rather short, sides not sinuate, hind angles very slightly prominent or subobtuse. Length, .57-.60 in. = 14-15 mm.

*Habitat*: Canada to Wisconsin to Nebraska, New York to Georgia.

**P. haldemani** Lec.—Black, elytra opaque, at least in the ♀, striae fine. A very large species. Length, .87 in. = 22 mm.

*Habitat*: New York and south to Alabama.

**P. tartaricus** Say. Pl. VII, fig. 8.—Aside from the characters given in the table, may be known from the preceding species by having deep elytral striae. A specimen (♀) in my cabinet from Iowa City exceeds all the recorded measurements, reaching 24 mm. Length, .63-.96 in. = 16-24 mm.

*Habitat*: New York, Canada, south and west to Illinois and Iowa.

**P. scrutator** Lec.—Smaller and very brilliant. Length, .60 in. = 15 mm.

*Habitat*: Canada, New York, Illinois and Iowa.

**P. gravis** Lec.—Length, .76 in. = 19 mm.

*Habitat*: Pennsylvania, rare.

**P. purpuratus** Lec.—Purplish above, body rather elongate, thorax moderately narrowed behind. Posterior tarsi with three joints grooved. Elytral striae deep, impunctured. Length, .53-.56 in. = 13-14 mm.

*Habitat*: New York to Pennsylvania and Ohio.

**P. mutus** Say. Pl. VII, fig. 9.—Black, hind angles of thorax more distinct. Length, .40-.52 in. = 10-13 mm. A common species in the Atlantic and Middle States.

*Habitat*: Atlantic region generally and west to Nevada.

**P. pennsylvanicus** *Lec.*—Commences a series of four species in which the dorsal punctures of the elytra are very large, foveate. The species are distinguished with difficulty, the chief points of difference (as developed by Dr. LeConte) being given in the table. Length, .44 in. = 11 mm.

*Habitat*: Northeastern America.

**P. vitreus** *Dej.*—Length, .46 in. = 11.5 mm.

*Habitat*: New Hampshire, California and Alaska.

**P. luczotii** *Dej.*—Length, .40-.50 in. = 10-12.5 mm.

*Habitat*: Northern portion of North America from Massachusetts and New York to British Columbia.

**P. orinomum** *Kirby*. Pl. VII, fig. 10.—Very close to the preceding. Length, .45 in. = 11 mm.

*Habitat*: Nova Scotia, Canada, Lake Superior, Oregon, British Columbia.

**P. erythropus** *Dej.* Pl. VII, fig. 11.—A small black shining species, with reddish legs, thorax subquadrate, angles much rounded. Posterior tarsi with four joints grooved externally. Length, .33-.34 in. = 8-8.5 mm.

*Habitat*: Northeastern America, west to Colorado.

**P. patruelis** *Dej.*—With *femoralis* and *corrusculus* forms a small group in which the scutellar stria is long, the prothorax feebly narrowed behind and the basal impressions single. The hind tarsi have three joints grooved on the outside. Length, .30 in. = 7.5 mm.

*Habitat*: Northeastern America, west to Wisconsin and Iowa, north to Alaska.

**P. femoralis** *Kirby*.—Differs from the preceding by characters given in table. The variety *desidiosus* *Lec.*, has the striae more strongly punctured than in the type. Length, .30 in. = 7.5 mm.

*Habitat*: Illinois and Missouri (var. *desidiosus*). New York, Canada, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Iowa.

**P. corrusculus** *Lec.* Smaller than either of the preceding, hind angles of prothorax obtuse. Length, .20 in. = 5 mm.

*Habitat*: New York, Massachusetts.

**P. vindicatus** *Mann.*—Oblong-ovate, above cupreous, shining, beneath black, thorax subquadrate, moderately narrowed behind. Basal impressions single, impunctate, hind angles somewhat obtuse. Elytral striae shallow, finely obsoletely punctured, dorsal punctures

three or four. First antennal joint rufous at base. Legs blackish-piceous, trochanters and base of femora rufescent. Length, .36-.40 in. = 9-10 mm.

*Habitat*: New Hampshire, Alaska (Island of Kadjak).

**P. hudsonicus** *Lec.*—Elongate, black, highly polished, thorax subcordate, not wider than long, hind angles rectangular. Legs obscurely ferruginous. Length, .28-.38 in. = 7-9.5 mm.

*Habitat*: New Hampshire, Labrador, British Columbia, Alaska, Lake Superior Region, Colorado (Red Cliff).

**P. empetricola** *Dej.*—Black, slightly bronzed or brownish above, thorax cordate; elytra oblong-ovate, finely striato-punctate, dorsal punctures four. Base of antennæ and legs rufous. Length, .28 in. = 7 mm.

*Habitat*: New Hampshire, Hudson's Bay Territory, Alaska.

**P. mandibularis** *Kirby.*—Black, above somewhat bronzed. Legs and base of antennæ reddish or brownish. Thorax cordate, hind angles punctured. Elytral striæ punctulate. Length, .25-.28 in. = 6-7 mm.

*Habitat*: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Canada, Wisconsin, Hudson's Bay, Alaska.

### **Evarthrus** *Lec.*

Resembling *Pterostichus*, especially that group in which there is a single dorsal puncture. Prosternum margined behind, elytra with one dorsal puncture. Posterior tarsi not grooved externally; labial palpi with the last joint shorter than the penultimate which bears several long setæ in front. This last character separates it most readily from *Pterostichus* in which there are but two of these setæ.

### *Synopsis of Species.*

Prothorax subquadrate, not constricted at base, prosternum deeply sulcate.

Elytral striæ strongly punctured.

Margin of prothorax narrow, nearly uniform..... **sigillatus.**

Margin of prothorax wide, especially at base ..... **seximpressus.**

Elytral striæ finely punctured.

Prothorax wider than long, no true scutellar stria..... **americanus.**

Prothorax as long as wide, scutellar stria rather long..... **orbatus.**

Prothorax strongly constricted behind, posterior angles rectangular.

Hind angles of prothorax very prominent..... **colossus.**

Hind angles less prominent, shorter.

Sides of prothorax much rounded..... **sodalis.**

Sides of prothorax less rounded, more oblique..... **furtivus.**

**E. sigillatus** Say.—Black, ♀ dull opaque, ♂ sometimes less so. Thorax subquadrate, sides rounded, hind angles obtuse, margin fine, reflexed. Elytral striæ deep. Length, .60-.68 in. = 15-17 mm.

*Habitat*: New Jersey, south and west, to Maryland, Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

**E. seximpressus** Lec.—Close to the preceding, differing in the characteristics given in the table. Length, .58-.62 in. = 14.5-15.5 mm.

*Habitat*: Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa, Kansas, Texas.

**E. americanus** Dej.—Thorax slightly narrowed anteriorly, margin fine, not reflexed. Length, .60-.80 in. = 15-20 mm.

*Habitat*: Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

**E. orbatus** Newm.—Thorax not broader than long, and little narrowed behind, margin narrow and scarcely reflexed. Length, .65-.68 in. = 16-17 mm.

*Habitat*: Illinois, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Texas.

**E. colossus** Lec.—Black, thorax transverse, sides much rounded and sinuate posteriorly, hind angles prominent. Length, .64-.88 in. = 16-22 mm.

*Habitat*: Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Louisiana.

**E. sodalis** Lec.—Separable by the less prominent hind angles of the prothorax from *colossus*. It is also smaller. There is a good deal of variation in the development of the posterior thoracic angles. Length, .60-.68 in. = 15-17 mm.

*Habitat*: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Tennessee.

**E. furtivus** Lec.—The thorax is different from the preceding species in being more broadly and obliquely rounded on the sides which are slightly sinuate near the hind angles. The chief reliance must be placed on the table which follows, for the last three species, that of Dr. LeConte. Length, .60 in. = 15 mm.

*Habitat*: Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.

Fig. 1. *Panagæus fasciatus* Say.

Fig. 2. *Patrobis longicornis* Say.

Fig. 3. *Pterostichus rostratus* Newm.

Fig. 4. *Pterostichus honestus* Say.

Fig. 5. *Pterostichus coracinus* Newm.

Fig. 6. *Pterostichus sculptus* Lec.

Fig. 7. *Pterostichus lucublandus* Say.

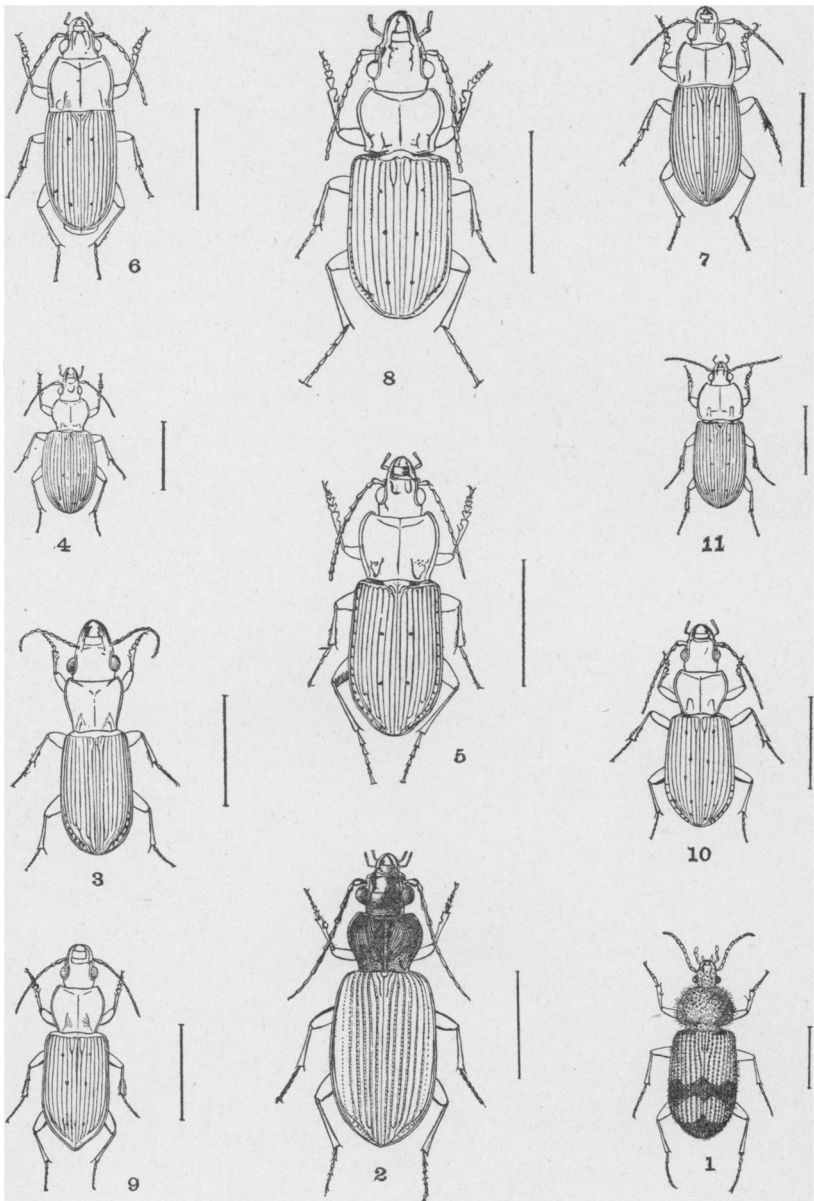
Fig. 8. *Pterostichus tartaricus* Say.

Fig. 9. *Pterostichus mutus* Say.

Fig. 10. *Pterostichus orinomum* Leuch.

Fig. 11. *Pterostichus erythropus* Dej.

(To be continued.)



Carabidæ N. E. America.